

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
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include postage.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 259

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MONTE CRISTO—RED
GOWN AND WHITE WAISTCOAT.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
Madison.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—COMEDY
D'AMOUR.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 5th st., between 5th and 6th av.—
MAY WATKINS.OLIVER THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF
NEW YORK.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—LION—TOD; OR,
THE SECRET OF THE ROYAL ARCADE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—AD YOU LIKE IT.NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED
PLAY OF EARLY LIFE.WOODS MUSEUM, CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner
Third st.—Naturalist's daily. Performance every evening.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.WATKINS' THEATRE, No. 10 Broadway.—A GRAND
VALENTINE ENTERTAINMENT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HUMPTY DUMPTY
—HOOVER DICKER DOCK.NEW P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
HAROLD.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMO VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRANTON OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 1th
st.—BRANTON'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—STRA-
TION MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EGYPTIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—UNDER THE LANTERN.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63
BROADWAY.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 17, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as
possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 15.

Messrs. Jules Favre, Bancel and Gambetta, leaders
of the French "reds," arrived in London. Rumors
of a modification of the French Cabinet were pre-
sented. The merchants' clerks of Paris were on a par-
tial "strike." The session of the Spanish Cortes was
suspended. Valencia held out against the Spanish
troops. Fighting was maintained in the provinces of
Spain. Members of Cortes who took part in the
revolution are to be prosecuted. New leaders are
proclaiming a Spanish republic near Malaga. English
reports state that the telegraphs and railroads have
been destroyed for a great distance around
Madrid. The Irish political amnesty question agitated
England considerably.

Jerusalem.

A great Israelite council has been held in Berlin,
having for its object the maturing of a plan of relief
for the distressed brethren in Western Russia.Emigration to the United States was generally
advocated. The brethren in America are appealed to,
and the Herald thanked for its advocacy of a
general toleration in matters of religion.

Africa.

Despatches from Fernando Po state that a volcano,
situated on the mainland of the west coast, is in
active eruption.

Paraguay.

Later despatches confirm the report that Lopez is
at San Estanislao, but further state that he is try-
ing to reach Bolivian territory.

Miscellaneous.

A session of the Cabinet was held yesterday, only
for the transaction of routine business, the Presi-
dent's absence having deferred the regular meeting
of Friday.The further trial of the privateer Cuba in Wil-
mington has been postponed until Monday.General Thomas has forwarded a report of his
observations in Alaska to the War Department. He
states in substance that our new possessions are not
worth much to anybody but the officers who are paid
a salary by the government to live there. The
soil cannot be cultivated nor stock raised to ad-
vantage.The condition of Admiral Farragut is greatly
improved, and his physicians now have strong
hopes that he will fully recover his health.The massacre of the government surveying party,
under Nelson Buck, near Fort McPherson, by
Indians, is reported. The party consisted of twelve
men, all of whom are said to have been killed.The Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas yester-
day decided the contested election case in Philadel-
phia, which was instituted a year ago, by throwing
out all the democratic incumbents of city offices
except Mayor Fox.The Commercial Convention at Louisville has
finally adjourned. Mr. Fillmore in his closing
address said that he would most probably never
again appear in a public convention.The Mayor of Wilmington was recently arrested,
fined and imprisoned by a judge of a special court
in that city for contempt. He was released, how-
ever, by the habeas corpus.The members of the Virginia Legislature are re-
turning to Richmond, and among the Senatorial
probabilities now mentioned General Milford.A treble wreck connected with the new Ohio river
bridge at Louisville was demolished by a locomotive
yesterday and six men were precipitated into the
Ohio.five feet to the water below. Four of them were
killed and the other two were slightly injured.

The City.

The committee of the Nineteenth ward Citizens'
Association, which is moving for more accommoda-
tion in the means of up-town travel, called on Com-
modore Vanderbilt yesterday, and urged him to
build the street railroad along Madison avenue for
which he and the Harlem Railroad Company have
the franchise. He said he was anxious to do it, but
referred them to his son William.The jury in the trial of Robert Berry for the mur-
der of James Donegan, in Brooklyn, disagreed yester-
day, and were discharged.With but few exceptions the markets yester-
day were very quiet. Values, however,
were generally steady. Coffee was moderately
sought after at steady prices, while cotton
was in fair request and firm at 24½c. for
middling uplands. On 'Change flour was in
moderate demand and firm. Wheat was quiet, but
firm. Pork was quiet, but held with firmness. Beef
was steady, while lard was dull and heavy. Naval
stores were generally quiet, but steady. Petroleum
was quiet, but closed strong at former prices.
Freights, though quiet, were more steady. Whiskey
was without decided change.The stock market yesterday was strong and buoy-
ant. Gold was dull at 130 a 130½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge H. Castleman, of Georgia; Major A. L.
Chew, of Georgia; Dr. Evans, of Washington; Right
Rev. Dr. J. Keams, of Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. E.
Hillard, of Easton; Colonel A. McCormick, of
Forto Rico; Judge L. E. Thompson, of Connecticut;
and Judge W. L. Lewis, of Salt Lake City, are at the
Metropolitan Hotel.Professor Williams, of Cambridge, is at the St.
Charles Hotel.Judge E. P. Norton, of New York; J. Phillips, of
Chicago; George S. Hale, and H. N. Palmer, of Bos-
ton, are at the St. Denis Hotel.Captain V. Boninckhofsky, of the Russian Army;
W. S. Church and Attorney General Hammond, of
Albany; Lieutenant Commander Abbott, of the
United States Army, and Mr. Barroza, of the Peruvian
Army, are at the Hoffman House.Richard Bussey and N. W. Trimble, of Alabama;
J. O. Collins, of Georgia; Wm. Whitcomb, of Syra-
cuse, and Edward Kemp, of Red Bank, are at the
Everett House.Wm. Wilkinson and E. D. Cornell, of New York,
and John C. Reid, of Stockton, are at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; E. E. Denlar, of
Staten Island, and C. B. Dorr, of Toledo, are at the
Coleman House.Colonel Chambers, of Boston; J. A. Webb, of Wis-
consin; J. H. Smith, of Chicago, and D. J. Mondell,
of Johnston, are at Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

General N. Edgde, for Washington; E. B. McIl-
lino, A. Kepp, for Chicago; C. F. Hatch, for Cleve-
land; Bishop Happe, Bishop Westerholt, for Europe;
Amasa Stone, Jr., for Cleveland; Colonel James
Barclay, for Utes; Dr. Coolidge, for Boston; J. E.
Soykes and R. H. Altwater, for Philadelphia; Gen-
eral Tibbels, for Troy.In the steamship Lafayette, for Havre via Brest,
Count Foucher de Carel, Mr. L. E. Cluttenner, for-
merly Register of the Treasury under Chase; two
sons of General Benjamin F. Butler; Mr. Edmund
Quincy, son of Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston;
Archibald Purcell, of Ohio, and about thirty
bishops from all parts of the United States.

The Council, the Pope and Father Hyacinthe.

In connection with the approaching Council
we have at last got hold of a fact. If not a
fact, it is as near fact as such things
generally are. The *Civiltà Cattolica* is ad-
mittedly the organ of his Holiness Pope Pius
the Ninth. The *Civiltà* is conducted by and in
the interest of the Jesuits. But as the Jesuits
now manage the Pope what the *Civiltà* says
is authoritative. It is so accepted all over
Europe and in every part of the world where
facts are appreciated. In Germany, where
the Council has provoked extensive discussion,
the *Civiltà* has on all hands been regarded as
the organ of the governing party at Rome. The
worst fears entertained respecting the
probable doings of the Council have been en-
couraged by the *Civiltà*. In its protracted con-
troversy with the *Allgemeine Zeitung* it spoke
with an authority which was unmistakable.It now justifies Father Hyacinthe in the bold
and Luther-like course he has taken, by
informing us that the Council has been "sum-
moned not to deliberate on and decide ques-
tions by the vote of the majority, but to ratify
decisions already resolved upon by the sover-
eign and infallible Pontiff." This is plain
speaking. It is the very thing we wanted.The letter of Dr. Cumming, of London, brought
out some important facts. It was stated in
the Pope's reply that "Protestants and other
non-Catholics" were not admissible to the Council
until they first repented and humbly sued
for admission to Mother Church. It was also
stated that matters which had been settled
could not be reopened for discussion. Regarding
Protestants and other non-Catholics this
was intelligible enough; but it still left us the
liberty to indulge the hope that when the
Catholic bishops themselves met in council
opinion would be freely expressed and the vote
would be honestly taken—in other words, that
the Holy Father would preside and the
majority would rule. This latest voice from
Rome, this last utterance of the *Civiltà*, dis-
pels even this pleasant illusion. The Council
is to be a dumb show, nothing more.Let us grasp this wondrous thought of the
Civiltà. Let us see if we finger it. It has
been a favorite doctrine of the Church in
all ages, and, indeed, of all sections of the
Church, that the Church in council, or synod,
or general assembly, or convocation, was
under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and
that its judgment was infallible. This is intel-
ligible. Not to speak of divine guidance at
all, it is difficult to conceive of any higher
wisdom than that which is arrived at by a
large body of men, acting with a full knowl-
edge and just appreciation of their represen-
tative responsibility. This is a general truth.
The only trouble in the matter is that when
men are gathered together in large numbers
and in a representative capacity we seldom
find that responsibility is felt by them to be
so important as personal and factional interest.The infallibility of ecclesiastical councils is
more a name than a reality. "For as much as
they be composed of men, they may err and
sometimes have erred in things pertaining unto
God." Still, as two heads may be wiser than
one, it can scarcely be called an offensive
fiction to say that general or ecumenical
councils are infallible. Nobody believed it,
but no one cared to dispute it. If it was not
absolutely true it was not absolutely false.
But there is a limit to human credulity. The
burden of belief may become too heavy.
When we are told that the bishops are not to
deliberate, not to decide by the vote of the
majority, but to ratify what has already been
resolved upon by the sovereign and infallible
Pontiff, even those of us who were good
Catholics enough to swallow the dogma of the
Immaculate Conception begin to feel as if this
new thing were a little too big for the afore-mentioned process. We feel something in our
throat—we can't get it down. Really, this new
dogma of infallibility is hard to swallow. It
has again and again been said that it was a
main object of the Council to make all future
councils unnecessary by transferring infallibil-
ity from the Church as a whole to the
Church's individual head. If the latest utter-
ance of the *Civiltà* be correct this great work
is done already—the Pope is infallible
now. We may be fully prepared for any
number of dogmas. Their absurd-
ity, of course, will be no objection. The
more absurd the better. If the Catholic
bishops journey from all the ends of the earth
for no higher or more noble purpose than in
the name of religion to appear as dumb dogs
in a holy show, why should the people object?
If the shepherds are satisfied, why should the
flock complain? The Immaculate Conception
will be removed from the region of the doubt-
ful; and the Bodily Assumption and many
other sweet delusions will take their place
permanently in the creed of Rome. Pity it is
that Pío Nono is so far advanced in life. He
has invested the Papal chair with so many of
the attributes of divinity that regret is natural
that he cannot occupy it forever.Seriously, can we wonder that a man like
Father Hyacinthe, a man of a warm and
enthusiastic temperament, a priest delighting
in his sacred work, an orator proud to point
the way to heaven and to plead in passionate
language with frail and erring mortals, a
lover of truth and common sense,
a believer in what he does and what
he says—can we wonder that he should
have felt his intellectual and moral
nature insulted by the programme of the
Council? If the good Father comes to this
country, as it is said he intends to do, it is our
intention to give him hearty encouragement
and support. We hope he will have the pluck
and spirit to speak out and give an account of
the faith that is in him. We are building a
magnificent cathedral in this city, one which
will stand comparison with some of the finest
in Europe. We need such eloquence as that
which the Father commands. If we cannot
have him for a preacher merely, why can we
not have him for our Pope? If they will not
do things right in Rome, let us have a Rome
and a Pope of our own. We have a cathedral
all but ready which will serve for our St.
Peter's. We have money enough to provide
for the legitimate wants of a Pontiff. Let us
give the Ecumenical Council, Rome and the
Old World generally a lesson. The visit of
Father Hyacinthe will offer a good opportu-
nity. It will not do for us to be tied to the
tail of Europe forever.THE SUEZ CANAL—A LITTLE HISTORY.—What
is the exact meaning of the telegram which
announces that the Suez Canal must be deep-
ened before it can be a practicable channel for
commerce? We cannot for a moment believe
that, with all the calculation and engineering
science that have been given to this labor, there
is at last an insufficient depth of water.
Doubtless there is a confusion in the despatch,
and the breakage of the dam referred to has
temporarily filled a part of the channel.PRIM TO THE CUBANS.—"Liberties and re-
forms" are to be granted to the Cubans when
they lay down their arms. So we hear from
Madrid. But all history tells us that a people
are more likely to get liberties and reforms
when they do not lay down their arms. Let
Prim disarm the people by the gift of the
liberties they are fighting for. There is no
other way.THE WHISKEY RING CHANGING ITS TAC-
TICS.—Some time ago the great activity of the
whiskey ring was devoted to bribing revenue
officers. But now it either finds more diffi-
culty or the officers demand more money,
and the ring discovers that it is cheap to
hire half a dozen braves and kill the officers at
once. Moreover, dead officers never can tes-
tify in the courts; but perhaps, on the whole,
justice can deal better with the whiskey ring
on this ground than on the other.COOL FOR OCTOBER.—The recommendation
of a New York democratic organ to Mr. Pen-
dleton, of Ohio, to withdraw from the Presi-
dential field in favor of Horatio Seymour,
inasmuch as Pendleton, having failed to carry
his own State, will not do for New York and
the East. We think, however, that Seymour
has also been tried and found wanting, and
that as Hoffman has run far ahead of him in
his own State Horatio must be laid upon the
shelf with Pendleton, and that the deal will be
made from a new democratic pack in 1872.THE HEMSTRAED PLAINS ENTERPRISE.—Mr.
A. T. Stewart has contracted for five hundred
miles of streets and roadways on his Hem-
stread Plains purchase, and purposes erecting
thereon next summer, for the beginning of a
town of workmen's homes, five hundred
dwellings, one hundred of which are to cost
ten thousand dollars each. What a magnifi-
cent monument for generations to come will
this grand work be to the chief of our merchan-
t princes! May he live to see his undertaking
fully completed, and the forthcoming town a
city of fifty thousand happy and prosperous
people!PARKER PILLBURY AMONG THE SOUTH
CAROLINA NIGGERS has had an awful waking
up. He had supposed, no doubt, that they
were "poor, but respectable;" but he has
found them little better than the barbarians
of Dahomey—lazy, filthy, whiskey-drinking,
ignorant almost beyond belief and horribly
demoralized in every way. Pillbury, how-
ever, has set a good example to all his fellow
negro worshippers of the Wendell Phillips
coterie in going down South to see for himself
how far the ballot has elevated "the national
freedmen," for even Sumner would learn
something in his advantage in a Southern
excursion in search of knowledge.GLOVEY VERSUS MOSKEY.—Governor Geary,
they say, has become very unpopular in his
own camp in the Keystone State, while
Packer, worth twenty millions of money, was
proclaimed among the democracy as "Pennsyl-
vania's favorite son;" but for all this Geary
has won and Packer has lost the election.
The moral is that the military services and
the glory of Geary were too much for Packer's
money, or that Packer, as his case demanded,
did not shell out. We incline to the opinion
that in the late contest he acted wisely in fol-
lowing the good old Pennsylvania maxim that
"a fool and his money are soon parted."

The Reported Offer of the Rothschilds.

Judging from the Washington despatch which
we published yesterday there appears to be
some movement on the part of the Rothschilds
with a view of making a loan to the United
States. If the extract of the letter incorporated
in that despatch was written by Mr. Frignot,
the agent of the Rothschilds, as stated,
these great European capitalists seem to be in
earnest. According to this Mr. Frignot has
communicated direct with the President, and
that at the President's request, on the subject.
This indicates that General Grant is paying
particular attention to our national finances,
and that we may expect something important
bearing upon them in his message to Congress
next December. It is said the Secretary of
the Treasury is somewhat annoyed because he
was not consulted in the matter. We do not
see why he should be, for if anything should
come out of such a proposition the business
would be transferred, of course, to him. How-
ever, we have more confidence in the
strong, practical common sense of the Presi-
dent than in Mr. Boutwell's financial theories,
and shall be pleased to learn that the report of
the consultations with Mr. Frignot is true.
The Rothschilds understand, no doubt, the im-
mense resources of this country, the stability
of the government and the perfect security of
an investment in our debt, for they see that
while other nations are unable to meet their
obligations or can scarcely make both ends
meet we have a large surplus revenue coming
in all the time. They could make a loan at
four per cent for a long time on consolidated
stock and easily dispose of it in Europe at a
handsome profit. Still it is a question whether
it would not be better to place any new govern-
ment stock at home, for then the country
would not be drained of the specie to pay
interest abroad. However, it will be the duty
of the government to make the best terms it
can, whether at home or abroad, so as to
reduce the interest to the lowest point possi-
ble, and thus save the most to the Treasury
and the people.

The Only Hope for Spain.

The latest news reports from Spain by the
Atlantic cables, detailing the progress of the
civil war in that country, are calculated to
inspire the most gloomy forebodings with
respect to its future, social and political, and
even for the duty of self-government by its
own sons. Accounts of battles, barricades,
martial law, military executions, incoherence
and municipal anarchy meet the eye at every
line of the despatches, while we have at the
same time the indication that should Napoleon,
as it is said he soon will, advance a French
army corps of observation to the frontier, he
may be induced, at the request of some promi-
nent native partisan politicians, to attempt a
plan of cure which would be, if possible, worse
than the original disease—by a positive French
intervention.In our mail correspondence from Madrid,
dated some twelve days back, we can see,
however, a ray of hope for the Spaniards—a
little, yet bright, spot in the focus of national
existence—a trivial, yet clear, spring source
for national recuperation. It presents itself
in the shape of the intelligence of the practice
of an honest everyday industry by juvenile
Spaniards, and that, too, under circumstances
of the greatest personal difficulties and
danger. The Spanish newsboys keep steadily
at work and cry out their papers—
which have "lots of battles" and "first
rate extras"—regularly, taking no heed
of either the army men, the politicians or
Bonaparte. During the progress of the bat-
tles in the streets of Barcelona, when the gov-
ernment alarm guns were sounding, and even
at the moment of the last bayonet charges of
the troops on the insurgent positions, the news-
boys went round the city crying out "Mani-
festo of General Pierrad to the Spanish peo-
ple," "News from Cuba," "General Prim's
speech," with other sentences of an equally
exciting character. The "boys" succeeded.
They attracted all the stray cash which was
"lying around" to their own pockets, while the
great army men, always waiting for a "big
haul," or for something good to "turn up," had
not the Madrid equivalent of a ten cent Ameri-
can "stamp" in their pockets. "Young Spain"
will "come out all right." The newsboys are
it is to be fervently hoped, grow up to be men,
and should Spain exist till they mature then
will come the hour and means of her regenera-
tion. Our experiences in New York leave no
room for doubt on the subject. Some of our
most acute and practical legislators—municipal
and State—commended their life career as
newsboys; the universal sales demand of the
"great extras" of the Herald from the very
earliest days of the existence of our paper
furnishing them profitable material for the at-
tainment of a really solid wealth, and what is
much better, the acquisition of steady, solid
business habits. It will be so, we sincerely
trust, in Spain. Industry cannot perish so
long as the printers and the newsboys stick to
their work; for where industry lives a nation
cannot die. The Spanish newsboys are the
"coming men" of Spain. Soldiers will form
"rear rank," take "open order" and "dismiss,"
and the newsboys "advance front."

The Fashions.

We must refer all lady readers to the letter
of our Paris correspondent for descriptions of
the Paris fashions, which have lately been dis-
played at the scene of the monstrous Panfa
massacre as well as on the Boulevards (includ-
ing Mme. Ratazzi's eccentric "green silk dress,"
worked all over with yellow parrots,) at the
wedding of the Duchess of Hamilton's daugh-
ter, and at hunting parties. The same striking
variety of styles and especially of colors pre-
vailing in Paris prevails also in New York.
The ladies have decided already upon their
favorite novelties for autumn and winter wear.
On the basis of black—which predominates in
the Modiste velvet bonnet, the deep mourning
bonnets of English crape, the most of the gros
grain suits exhibited at the recent openings,
and many of the alpaca and glossy Thibet
cloth suits—are embroidered bright and vivid
colors of rainbow variety and splendor. The
chemist will trace this corruption of brilliant
hues to a petroleum origin, inasmuch as the
discovery of coal oil has both cheapened pig-
ments and intensified their colors. But the
artist can only account for the extraordinary
shapes of some of the new dresses by assum-
ing that the belles who wear them have been
smitten with a fancy for reversing the equi-
librium of Punch. We cannot believe that evenHogarth could have discovered the line of
beauty in these grotesque forms.On the streets, in the concert rooms and
theatres, and at the races in Jerome Park, the
ladies have lately shown a tendency towards
a modest simplicity in dress. But at weddings
and dinner parties, at the opening balls of the
season, and, we must not forget to add, in all
the fashionable churches, fashion has spread
its peacock feathers in the most dazzling man-
ner. The church interiors look like so many
tulip gardens ablaze with variegated lilies.
The fair penitents, as they kneel in full dress,
really deserve great credit for being able to
take away their eyes from beholding vanity.The King of Prussia's Carpet—A Royal
Advertisement.That the King of Prussia should have a
carpet, and a first rate good carpet, too, is
not at all wonderful, considering the great
antiquity of his family, the many excellent and
economical housewives whose names adorn
the current pages of his ancestral history, and
the heavy treasury income and taxes of the
North German Confederation; but that his
Majesty should, at this late period of his very
brilliant career, go into the carpet business
himself on German account, and anticipate all
his competitors, English, Belgian and French—
Kiddermisters, Wiltons, Brussels, Turkeys,
three-plys and Ingralls—in advertising his
trade, is really more than we expected, and
goes to prove, in a manner both profitable
and pleasing, the wonderful versatility of
mind which his Majesty still enjoys, and his
ability of immediately comprehending the
actual situation, whether it occur on a Sadowa
field in war or behind the loom in time of
peace.After such premises we may mention that
his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has been
for some years past in sad need of a new
carpet for the great hall of the Vatican, and,
finding himself just now in funds—particu-
larly since the arrival of Archbishop McClos-
key and other American prelates, with their
huge specie snuffboxes and richly ornamented
treasure chests and cathedral "savings
banks"—ventured to order one in Berlin.In doing so the Pope was, as any good old lady
would say if she were likely to obtain a new
carpet cheaply, just "in luck" and at the
"nick of time." King William, who had been
reading a special report of the proceedings of
the great Catholic Council which was lately
held at Fulda, in Germany, determined on a
grand coup, both for the consolidation of
Vaterland and the extension of the North Ger-
man carpet trade, by presenting the carpet in
all its required extent to his Holiness himself.
Our special correspondence from Rome, pub-
lished yesterday, told about this very inter-
esting and really important matter in the fol-
lowing words:—"King William, having been
recently informed that his Holiness had
ordered a magnificent carpet at Berlin for the
floor of the council hall in Rome, requested to
be allowed to sustain the expense of it. The
Pope replied in terms of gratitude for the
King's generosity, in memorial of which he
hoped that the Hohenzollern arms would be
worked beside those of the Maast-Perretti in
the centre of the carpet, as they will, the King
being greatly pleased, it is said, with the
idea.""The idea" don't begin to express it. It is
more than an idea; it is a really grand elabo-
ration and combination of religious and com-
mercial principles. The Pope will accept, of
course, and the Prussian carpet will be duly
"laid" on the floor of the Vatican. When the
members of the great Council assemble just
imagine the surprise of the bishops—that of
the Archbishop of Westminster, where they
have first rate carpets, and that of the
"Vicar Apostolic of the region of the
North Pole," who never had or it may be
never saw a carpet—at beholding a splendid
new one in a place where they expected to
find nothing very comfortable, if we except
the ever present consolation of religion. They
will all ask about it. The master of the Papal
household will tell them all about it, too, re-
marking for their information, by grateful
order of Pío Nono, how it was presented by
the leading Protestant monarch of the Conti-
nent, and was made in Berlin, adding—as
would any good-natured Irishman in New
York, after knocking down a "mean fellow"
or an Anglo-Canadian—and "there is more
where that was." This will be the grand
carpet advertisement of the day. The
Catholic bishops are building churches so
rapidly—particularly in the United States—that
they require very large amounts of new
carpet every month. How much, nobody can
even guess, will it take to furnish the new
cathedral in New York, and how much more
for the hundreds of new churches which are
preceding and will follow it? Here are grand
markets for carpets, with cash payments. King
William says the chance, and went "in for it,"
while Napoleon let the opportunity slip from
the hands of France by his "personal liberty"
and other abstractions. The King of Prussia's
carpets are even now duly advertised, and
Berlin manufacture will be required from
Sierra Leone to the antipodes and San Sal-
vador. They will be known to Christendom
"favorably" after the adjournment of the
Roman Council, a fact of which Mr. A. T.
Stewart and all other heavy dealers in the
article will, we are certain, take due note.
The Prussian plan of advertising will not, we
hope, interfere with the Herald plan, the
only one which really exceeds it in point of
universality. Oh, no! plenty of room and
lots of trade.FRANCE ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER.—The
report that Napoleon will send an army of ob-
servation to the Spanish frontier is not with-
out some foundation. The thing has either
been ordered or its propriety has been dis-
cussed in the French Ministry. In it we see
how much Napoleon fears the development of
republicanism in Spain and how much power
the people's movement has, despite official
telegrams.THEY CAN'T SEE IT.—The Workmen's
Union received somewhat cavalierly the soft
approaches of Smith Ely the other evening in
behalf of a political fusion with the Democratio
Union managers. Mr. Young, President of the
Workmen's Union, put some hard questions
to the smooth and gentle Ely, with which he
went away as with a flea in his ear. The
workmen are evidently striking for higher
game than Mr. Ely.

The Ruins on the Gila River.

Some of the gentlemen who carry taps in
the service of Uncle Sam, and who are
engaged in locating on the face of this Con-
tinent those painfully straight township lines
that make the maps so very uninteresting,
have just stumbled on some of the ruins